



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Pro Leg

April 25, 1978

Memorandum

STAT
To:
Legislative Counsel's Office
Central Intelligence Agency

From: M/MO - H. Kenneth Hill

Subject: Zablocki Amendment on Science and Technology
Issues to the State Authorization Bill

With reference to our telephone conversation, attached are notes on the Department's position on the proposed legislation and a copy of the amendment as edited by the Department and discussed with the Subcommittee staff. (Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House International Relations Committee).

On April 19, the House Subcommittee on International Operations chaired by Congressman Fascell held a hearing on the amendment. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs Patsy Mink testified for the Department. According to my notes she stated that the Department supports the legislation, especially welcoming the policy declaration on science and technology issues in foreign affairs; that the Department also agrees with the granting of a coordinative role to the Secretary of State; that we regard the annual reporting requirement as a good feature of the amendment; and that we agree with the training aspects of the legislation. Mrs. Mink and Chairman Fascell agreed to give the Department six months in which to report on how it would implement the amendment. There was no discussion of the proposed \$10 million authorization.

After you have studied the language of the amendment, I would be happy to discuss its ramifications with you further.

Attachments: as stated.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE POSITION ON POSSIBLE
ZABLOCKI/FASCELL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AMENDMENT
TO DEPARTMENT'S AUTHORIZATION BILL

We should welcome the proposed amendment because it: .

- Recognizes the importance of S&T in foreign policy
- Strengthens and makes more explicit the Secretary's authority in S&T matters
- Requires an annual report to Congress, a useful vehicle both to keep S&T under review and to inform the Congress
- It explicitly recognizes the importance of training in S&T

We should, however, note the following difficulties with or suggestions for change in the bill:

- While we welcome primary responsibility of the Secretary of State for oversight of international S&T activities, we are uncertain of the need to confer additional grant-making authority on the Secretary who can now directly contract for or arrange for studies with outside agencies on matters of interest and importance to the Department
- We find the \$10 million figure arbitrary. Without analysis we are unable to gauge whether the sum is sufficient, insufficient, or perhaps even excessive
- Without concomitant developments in State Department appropriations, we do not know what it would cost us elsewhere if we were to support the authorization here
- There is a possible need for an increase in positions for what would undoubtedly be an increased management effort in the State Department
- The bill should be amended to provide explicitly that in addition to other training options, the Secretary will be able to use FSI or other government facilities for training

In addition to making the points listed above, we should also indicate that State is aware of the importance of S&T and is already doing something about it.

- Oversight of the S&T function has been put at the Under Secretary level

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- The activities and resources of OES have been expanded
- We have mounted a major effort to prepare for the UN Conference on S&T for D
- We are currently examining our SCIATT program in an effort to improve and enlarge its effectiveness

Drafted: OES:RCBrewster/T:DKatcher:hbb
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Cleared: T/D - Dr. Nye
OES - Mrs. Mink
S/P - Mr. Blaney
M - Mr. Mason

Act, Fiscal Year 1979

Add the following new title at the end of the bill:

TITLE V-SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND AMERICAN
DIPLOMACY

Findings

Sec. 501. The Congress finds that-

(1) the consequences of modern scientific and technological advances are of such major significance in United States foreign policy that understanding and appropriate knowledge of modern science and technology by United States officials and employees are essential in the conduct of modern diplomacy;

(2) ^{many} ~~the~~ major problems and opportunities for development in modern diplomacy lie in scientific and technological fields;

(3) the United States Government should seek out and consult with both public and private industrial, academic, and research institutions concerned with modern technology in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the technological aspects of United States foreign policy; and

(4) the effective use of science and technology in international relations for the mutual benefit of all

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nations requires the development and use of the skills
and methods of long range planning.

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 502. In order to maximize the benefits and to minimize the adverse consequences of science and technology in the conduct of foreign policy, the Congress declares the following to be the policy of the United States of America:

(1) That technological opportunities, impacts, changes, and threats should be anticipated and assessed, and that appropriate measures should be implemented to influence such technological developments in ways beneficial to the United States and other nations of the world.

(2) That the mutually beneficial applications of technology in bilateral and multilateral agreements and activities involving the United States and foreign countries or international organizations should be recognized and supported as an important element of United States foreign policy.

(3) That the United States Government should implement appropriate measures to ensure that individuals are trained in the use of science and technology as an instrument in international relations, and that officers and employees of the United States Government engaged in formal and informal exchanges of

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 scientific and technical information, personnel, and hardware are knowledgeable in international affairs.

(4) That in recognition of the environmental and technological factors that change relations among the countries of the world, and in further recognition of the growing interdependence between domestic and foreign policies and programs of the United States, United States foreign policy should be continually reviewed by the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government to insure appropriate and timely application of science and technology to the conduct of United States foreign policy.

Responsibilities of the President

Sec. 503. (a) The President, through the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other officials whom the President considers appropriate, shall-

(1) ~~implement measures~~ to insure that the Secretary ^{fully} of State is adequately informed and consulted before any agency of the United States takes any initiative involving science or technology with respect to any foreign government or international organization notwithstanding any other provision of law;

(2) identify and evaluate elements of domestic science and technology programs and activities of the United States with significant international

(3) identify and evaluate international scientific or technological developments with significant implications for domestic programs and activities of the United States Government;

(4) assess and initiate appropriate international scientific and technological activities which are based upon domestic scientific and technological activities of the United States Government and which are beneficial to the United States and foreign countries.

(b) The President, through the Secretary of State, shall study and, not later than January 31 of each year, submit to the Congress an annual report containing recommendations with respect to-

(1) personnel requirements, and standards and training for service of Federal officers and employees, with respect to assignments in any agency which involve foreign relations and science or technology; and

(2) the continuation of existing bilateral and multilateral activities and agreements involving science and technology, including (A) an analysis of the foreign policy implications and the scientific and technological ^{or dangers} benefits/of such activities or agreements for the United States and other parties, (B) the adequacy of the funding for and administration of such activities and

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agreements, and (C) plans for future evaluation of such
activities and agreements on a routine basis.

Responsibilities of the Secretary of State

Sec. 504. (a) In order to implement the policy set forth
in section 502 of this Act, the Secretary of State
(hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary")
shall have primary responsibility for coordination and
oversight with respect to all science or science and
technology agreements and activities between the United
States and foreign countries, international organizations,
or commissions of which the United States and one or more
foreign countries are members.

The Director of the NSF shall, in consultation with
(b) the Secretary shall, to such extent or in such
amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts, enter into
long-term contracts, including contracts for the services of
consultants, and shall make grants and take other
with governmental and non-governmental entities domestic and foreign
appropriate measures/ in order to obtain studies, analyses,
and recommendations from knowledgeable persons and
organizations, with respect to the application of science or
technology to problems of foreign policy.

(c) The Secretary shall, to such extent or in such
amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts, enter into
~~short-term and long-term~~ contracts, including contracts for
the services of consultants, and shall make grants and take
including using the Foreign Service Institute and other government training facilities
other appropriate measures, in order to obtain assistance

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from knowledgeable persons and organizations in training Federal officers and employees at all levels of the Foreign Service and Civil Service-

(1) in the application of science and technology to problems of United States foreign policy and international relations generally; and

(2) in the skills of long-range planning and analysis with respect to the scientific and technological aspects of United States foreign policy.

(d)(1) In obtaining assistance in training personnel, pursuant to subsection (c), who are officers or employees of the Department of State, the Secretary may provide for detached service for graduate study at accredited colleges and universities.

(2) In the case of any Foreign Service Officer in detached service under paragraph (1), or in the case of any Foreign Service Officer who is assigned to other training activities for a period of more than three months, the Secretary shall provide for the appointment of an appropriate officer to carry out the duties of the position in which the detached officer or officer in training was serving at the time of the detachment or assignment to training.

Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated for

the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1964 to carry out the purposes of this title.